

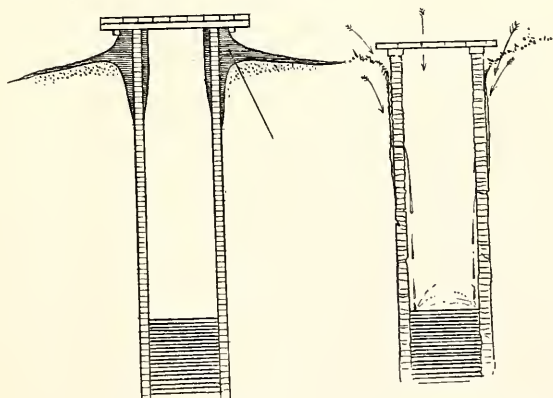
examined, reveals this particular germ; that measures known to destroy this germ will prevent the occurrence of the disease; that all epidemics successfully combated are controlled by measures directed against this germ; and that this germ injected into chimpanzees will produce the disease as it occurs in man. This germ is rod-shaped, about $\frac{1}{150000}$ of an inch long and half as thick as it is long. Seen under the high power of the microscope, it is very active, swimming like a snake.

ROUTE OF INFECTION.

The natural home of this germ is the intestine of one who is in the early unrecognized stage of the disease, or who is in a well-recognized attack of the disease, or one who has previously suffered a *recognized* or *unrecognized* attack of typhoid. See "Typhoid Carrier," under Health Talk XIV. The intestine is invariably the starting point of every case of typhoid. From the intestine of the infected it must reach the intestine of the uninfected to produce a second case. To make this trip it must first gain exit from the body harboring it. It gains this exit either in the stools from the bowels or in the urine from the bladder. Once out of the body, it may find its next victim by one of the following routes:

WATER ROUTE.

If a typhoid stool is thrown out upon the ground without having been first disinfected, it may be washed by the rains into the opening of a near-by well or into a brook or stream from which many people are



Well with surface
pollution PROPERLY
provided against.

Well with surface
pollution IMPROPERLY
provided against.

supplied with water. Or, the stool may become dissolved and percolate through the interstices of the soil, carrying with it the typhoid germs, until it reaches the water in a near-by well.